

EXHIBIT 1

**Fee Examiner Protocol for Chapter 11 Cases of PG&E Corporation and
Pacific Gas and Electric Company**

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Exhibit A – Biographical and Demographic Data on Billers

Fee Examiner Protocol for Chapter 11 Cases of PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric Company

1. Introduction and Purpose

This document (the “**Protocol**”) is presented by Bruce A. Markell, the fee examiner appointed in these cases (“**Fee Examiner**”). It seeks to promote fairness, transparency and certainty in the fee process in the Chapter 11 cases of PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric Company, jointly administered under Bankruptcy Case No. 19-30088 (DM) (Bankr. N.D. Cal.) (“**Cases**”).

It is the Fee Examiner’s belief that fairness, transparency and certainty promote the purpose of any fee examiner—that of providing the Court with sufficient reliable information to enable the Court to make the findings required by the Bankruptcy Code as to the reasonableness of professionals’ fees and expenses.

The Court, pursuant to the Interim Compensation Order, Docket No. 701, entered February 27, 2019 (the “**Initial Order**”),¹ has already taken steps to regularize the fee process in these Cases. On May 29, 2019, the Court entered its “Order Appointing Fee Examiner And Establishing Procedures For Consideration Of Requested Fee Compensation And Reimbursement Of Expenses,” Docket No. 2267 (“**Fee Examiner Order**”). To the extent that the Initial Order and the Fee Examiner Order (collectively, the “**Order**”) establish basic procedures for review and payment of Monthly Fee Statements, Interim Fee Applications and Final Fee Applications (individually, an “**Application**”), this Protocol attempts to integrate and elaborate upon the Fee Examiner’s role.

In discharging his duties, the Fee Examiner will, with assistance from his software and data analytics provider, Legal Decoder, Inc. (“**Legal Decoder**”) and fee reviewers, analyze, review, and evaluate the underlying billing data, expense data, and professional biographical data (collectively, “**Billing Data**”) for each individual recording time (individually, a “**Biller**”) in these Cases. As outlined in this Protocol, the process will involve the Fee Examiner’s evaluation of, among other things, the efficiency of all Retained Professionals.

This Protocol is intended to be consistent with and not supplant the (i) Guidelines for Reviewing Applications for Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses Filed under 11 U.S.C. § 330 by Attorneys in Larger Chapter 11 Cases Effective as of November 1, 2013; (ii) Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California’s Guidelines for Compensation and Expense Reimbursement of Professionals and Trustees (Feb. 19, 2014) (“**Local Guidelines**”); and (iii) Practices and Procedures in Judge Montali’s Court (July 2018) (the “**Court Guidelines**”).

2. Timeline for Review and Review Procedures

The Fee Examiner will review Applications according to the timeline set forth in this Section.

2.1 *Monthly Fee Statements*

In accordance with the Fee Examiner Order, the Fee Examiner will have the status of a professional who may object to Applications.

Each Retained Professional will provide to the Fee Examiner, Legal Decoder and Tracey R. Gallegos (the “**Team Coordinator**”) each Monthly Fee Statement concurrently with service of such statements on all

¹ The parties obtained the Initial Order by filing a motion seeking procedures to obtain interim compensation [Docket. No. 349; filed Feb. 6, 2019] (the “**Motion**”). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Protocol are intended to take the meaning given to them in the Initial Order which, in turn, incorporates capitalized terms used in the Motion.

other Notice Parties. In addition, each Retained Professional will also concurrently provide the Billing Data related to the Monthly Fee Statement to the Fee Examiner, Legal Decoder and the Team Coordinator.

2.2 *Interim Fee Applications under § 331*

Within twenty-one (21) days of the filing of an Interim Fee Application or Final Fee Application, the Fee Examiner will furnish to each Retained Professional a preliminary report detailing the Fee Examiner's questions and comments on such Application (an "**Initial Report**") for further discussion, if necessary, to resolve outstanding issues. If, within such 21-day period, the Fee Examiner determines that the information furnished in or in support of an Interim Fee Application or Final Fee Application is insufficient for the Fee Examiner to complete a preliminary report, the Fee Examiner shall promptly notify the applicable Retained Professional thereof by email (which notice shall reasonably identify the missing information) and the start of such 21-day period may be extended to begin on the date which sufficient information is provided.

Discussions with the Fee Examiner will, to the extent practical, be held remotely, using audiovisual tools such as Skype or similar software that permits two-way synchronous communication. Meetings may also be conducted by telephone at the election of the parties.

The Initial Report and sessions with the Fee Examiner will be considered confidential, and subject to Fed. R. Evid. 408, although, apart from the Initial Report, except as otherwise expressly provided, the parties' written positions may form the basis of, or may be incorporated into, any Final Application, objection or the Final Report.

At any session with the Fee Examiner regarding an Initial Report, the Retained Professional must be represented by a person who is a partner, equityholder or similar officer of the Retained Professional. When it appears that the Fee Examiner and the Retained Professional may be close to reaching an agreement on adjustments based on an Initial Report and the initial session(s), the Retained Professional will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a person with decision-making authority attends the next session. If such an authorized person is not present, the Retained Professional must inform the Fee Examiner at the start of the session, and the Fee Examiner may then postpone the session to a time at which the person will be available.

After the Retained Professional and the Fee Examiner have discussed the Initial Report, the Fee Examiner will file a Final Report with the Court and serve the Final Report on counsel for the Debtors, the Committees, the U.S. Trustee and each Applicant whose fees and expenses are addressed in the Final Report within fourteen (14) days of the service of the Initial Report (subject to extension by agreement of the applicable Retained Professional and Fee Examiner). Alternatively, if the Fee Examiner and the applicable Retained Professional reach agreement on adjustments based on such discussions, the Fee Examiner may file a certificate of no objection as contemplated by Section 2.4.

2.3 *Final Fee Applications*

The Fee Examiner will process all Final Fee Applications in the manner provided for Interim Fee Applications, including the provision of an Initial Report. There may be discovery undertaken as necessary to make a final assessment of the reasonableness of all fees and expenses charged.

2.4 *Automatic Extension of Time To Comment or Object*

The time limits contained in the Fee Examiner Order will not commence against the Fee Examiner until (a) the relevant Retained Professional serves and delivers the Billing Data with materially complete information, and (b) the Billing Data is in the format specified in Section 4.

The Court may not enter an order on any Interim Fee Application or any Final Fee Application until the Fee Examiner has, within the time frames specified herein, either: (i) filed his Final Report; (ii) indicated no objection; (iii) filed a formal objection; or (iv) filed a certificate of no objection to a revised or amended Interim Fee Application or Final Fee Application (or otherwise indicates in writing a lack of objection, such as indicating no objection by his signature on any amended Interim Fee Application or Final Fee Application).

If the Fee Examiner is not provided with materially complete Billing Data related to any Application (other than a Monthly Fee Statement), the Fee Examiner is not required to file a Final Report, an indication of no objection or an objection.

3. Information to be Provided

3.1. *Retention Agreements and Biographical Data*

As soon as practical after submission of this Protocol to the Court, each Retained Professional must provide to the Fee Examiner, the Team Coordinator and Legal Decoder (collectively the “**Fee Examiner’s Team**”):

- a. All applicable engagement letters and/or fee agreements with their clients;
- b. All required invoice data in electronic/digital format (in LEDES format or any other format permitted by Section 4);
- c. Professional biographical data for all Billers that includes the information set forth on Exhibit A (template provided); and
- d. All Applications filed to date.

Each Retained Professional approved after the adoption of this Protocol must provide the Fee Examiner’s Team with professional biographical data described above within ten (10) working days after entry of the order approving their retention.

All Retained Professionals shall promptly provide the Fee Examiner’s Team with any changes or modifications to any previously provided Retention Agreements and Biographical Data.

3.2. *Description of Data To Be Provided with Each Application*

3.2.1. General Information About the Application

Each Application must provide:

- a. A separate list of all Billers whose time is included in the Application (including all shorthand identifications, initials or timekeeper identification numbers) who billed time during the relevant period;
- b. The precise time period covered by the Application;
- c. A list of rate increases, including “step increases” due to increasing seniority, by timekeeper and amount, proposed by the Retained Professional since it began working on these cases, provided that step increases may be disclosed in the aggregate by class or other appropriate manner as provided for in Section 5.1.11; and
- d. A statement that the Retained Professional’s client has (or has not) explicitly consented to any rate increases.

3.2.2. Information Regarding Actual Costs to Budget

For each Application other than a Monthly Fee Statement, each Retained Professional must provide a comparison in the filed Application of actual time billed to budgeted time, along with a statement that the Retained Professional's client has approved the budget.

If actual work billed has varied from the budgeted amount by more than 10% in the aggregate, the Retained Professional must also provide a reasonable explanation for the variance. If the Retained Professional's client budget includes budgets by project category and actual work billed for any project category constituting a material portion of the overall Application varied from the budgeted amount by more than 10%, the Retained Professional must also provide a reasonable explanation for the variance for each such project category.

3.3. Information Regarding Time Recorded by Billers

For each time entry included in each Application, the Retained Professional must supply:

- a. The name or other unique identifier for the Biller responsible for such time entry;
- b. The amount of time spent by such Biller in one-tenth of an hour increments or as approved by the Court in the retention order; and
- c. A description of the work or task performed by such Biller (together with a summary of the time allocable to such work or task if not otherwise apparent). All such descriptions must be consistent with the standards set forth in Sections 4.1 and 5.1 of this Protocol.

3.4. Information Regarding Expenses for Which Reimbursement Is Requested

For each expense or other item for which the Application requests reimbursement, the Retained Professional must supply for each expense or other item the information requested in Sections 4.2 and 5.2.

3.5. Substantially Accurate Information

All Applications served on the Fee Examiner must be signed, electronically or otherwise, by an individual with authority to submit and alter invoices and will be subject to Rule 5005-2 of the Bankruptcy Local Rules for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California, and all information supplied by any Retained Professional in connection with any Application must comply with such Rule as if such information were filed with the Court.

4. Format and Service of Billing Data

4.1. Fees

All Retained Professionals must submit Billing Data related to requested fees (including all data entries by Billers) in LEDES (Legal Electronic Data Exchange Standard) format (www.ledes.org). If submitting Billing Data in LEDES format is not possible or poses a hardship for a Retained Professional, Billing Data may be submitted, with prior approval, to the Fee Examiner's Team in another electronic, delimited format (e.g., Excel, comma-separated values, tab-separated values, and so forth).

4.2. Expenses

All Retained Professionals must:

- a. Submit Billing Data related to expenses or other claims for reimbursement in LEDES format or another pre-approved electronic, delimited format;
- b. Provide legible copies of receipts for expenses exceeding \$75.00; and
- c. Submit all copies in Adobe Acrobat format (PDF) or another generally used graphic format such as JPG or GIF.

4.3. Service

4.3.1. Contents of Service

Each Retained Professional will serve each Application on each member of the Fee Examiner's Team as specified in Section 4.3.2 (unless they receive an indication that another address should be used).

Each Application must be accompanied by Billing Data in the format set forth in Sections 4.1 and 4.2. If it is not, the Fee Examiner is not obligated to begin his review, and the consequences specified in Section 2.4 will apply.

4.3.2. Electronic Service Only

Service on the Fee Examiner and upon Legal Decoder must be electronic means only **and not by hard copy**. Service of documents by electronic means should be facilitated by secure means agreed upon between the Fee Examiner and the Retained Professional, which secure means may include transmission over a secure File Transfer Protocol web site, the credentials for which should be sent by email to:

- a. The Fee Examiner at bamexampge@gmail.com;
- b. Legal Decoder at pge@legaldecoder.com; and
- c. Team Coordinator at traceyrgallegos@gmail.com.

5. Review Standards

The Fee Examiner understands that professionals bill their clients regularly and continually. Different practices may arise with respect to different clients. This Section sets forth the Fee Examiner's basic standards with respect to reasonable billing practices in the Cases.

5.1. Standards for Fee Applications

Hourly rates should reflect a Biller's experience not only in terms of years as a member of the bar or as a manager or employee of a service provider generally, but also time and experience in restructuring companies and related litigation and corporate matters. High hourly rates reflect the skills necessary to quickly comprehend business conditions and smoothly bring reorganization tools to solve the problems, whether those solutions are legal, practical or logical.

5.1.1. Hourly Rates and Other Similar Considerations

The hourly rate for each professional, and the hours billed, are typically not the only considerations in billing. An equally important factor involves whether a Biller handles a task appropriate for his or her experience and skills set level in a customary amount of time. Besides an objective, data-driven analysis (on which the Fee Examiner will largely depend on Legal Decoder), there is judgment involved that the aggregate

fee requested correlates with the value of the service provided. An aspect of the Fee Examiner's approach to an expert fee analysis is examining whether there was unjustified or unjustifiable duplication of effort or services, or whether the seniority or skill level of the Applicant's professional was not commensurate with the complexity, importance and nature of the task.

There are other considerations as well. Many firms enter into arrangements with clients under which discounts from hourly billing rates can be, or are, given in return for the opportunity to work on a particular project, or for a degree of exclusivity with respect to future work of a similar nature. Especially with respect to Final Fee Requests, the Fee Examiner may investigate the practices of Retained Professionals, and of professionals generally, with respect to such discounts and may assess the impact of such discounts on the overall reasonableness of compensation under the standards of section 330 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Fee Examiner acknowledges that client-specific fee arrangements are sensitive and confidential, and that the ability of the Retained Professionals to disclose such information may accordingly be limited. No adverse inference may be drawn from the inability of a Retained Professional to disclose any such information if such failure to disclose is due to confidentiality restrictions imposed by contract, by law or by any applicable privilege.

5.1.2. Hours for Each Biller

The Fee Examiner will look at how many consecutive 14+ hour days individual billers have billed on the case, not because 14+ hour days are per se unreasonable, but because many sequential long days can lead to professional fatigue and inefficiencies.

5.1.3. Block Billing

"Block billing" refers to the practice of "lumping" together of discrete tasks in one entry. If a cumulative time entry is 0.5 hours or below, the Fee Examiner will not ask further questions about the block-billing itself. For all other entries above 0.5 hours, the Retained Professional must indicate the amount of time spent on each task. The Fee Examiner reserves the right to ask a Retained Professional about the underlying tasks whether or not block-billing is involved. For example, even if the cumulative time entry is 0.5 hours or below, if a Retained Professional has billed for clerical work, that time entry will trigger additional questions.

5.1.4. Vague Entries

The Fee Examiner will question vague time entries. The more robust the description, the easier it is for the Fee Examiner to provide the Court with an opinion as to the entry's reasonableness. Vague entries such as "attention to file" and "strategize" without additional information are generally not acceptable, taking into account how much detail can be provided as to privileged or confidential matters. The Fee Examiner and the Retained Professionals recognize that an appropriate balance must be struck, and acknowledge both Guideline 13 of the Local Guidelines and the Court's guidance on the record at the October 7, 2019 hearing. (Hr'g Tr. 28:24-30:3.)

The Fee Examiner will treat time entries, invoices and all other billing data on a confidential basis pursuant to the terms of the Fee Examiner Order, except to the extent otherwise contained in a document publicly filed by a Retained Professional. To the extent a dispute relating to any time entry, invoice, or billing data that contains privileged or confidential information or work product is presented to the Court, such privileged or confidential information or work product shall be submitted under seal to the Court. All information so submitted will remain under seal and confidential and not be made available to anyone without the consent of the Applicant, as applicable, or further order of the Court.

The Fee Examiner will object to billing or other entries that are wholly “redacted” or otherwise entirely obscured or illegible to a reader. The Fee Examiner understands that, occasionally, time entries are connected to matters of privilege or confidentiality (such as names of experts not yet disclosed in the applicable matter or proceeding). In such cases, the Fee Examiner accepts limited, surgical redactions and otherwise takes the position regarding approval of payment set forth in *In re Las Vegas Monorail*, 458 B.R. 553 (Bankr. D. Nev. 2011), and urges the parties to take advantage of the opinion’s suggestions on obtaining approval of such fee and expense requests.

5.1.5. Appropriate Staffing

Staffing choices that indicate a misallocation of resources will trigger additional questions. Potential misallocation may include, but is not limited to:

- a. The use of higher-billing-rate professionals performing work that usually is performed by lower-billing-rate professionals;
- b. Incremental billing, an example of which would be an unusual series of .1 or .2 time entries for one professional in a short period of time;
- c. Multiple timekeepers appearing at meetings and hearings without an explanation of each timekeeper’s role; and
- d. Billing for summer associate work, when the use of a paralegal would have been more efficient.

5.1.6. Professionals Who Bill Less Than 10 Hours

For Billers whose cumulative time on these cases aggregated, for a particular month, is less than ten (10) hours or contains fewer than ten (10) line item entries for any month, the Fee Examiner may request additional information to be able to judge whether the use of that timekeeper was reasonable.

5.1.7. Attendance at Meetings and Hearings

A large number of attendees at a hearing or meeting will trigger questions about the reason for each person’s attendance (e.g., whether the Biller had a speaking role or particular expertise that needed to be provided in person, rather than telephonically).

5.1.8. Travel Billing

Alternate Provision 1: Non-working travel time is compensable at 50% of the Biller's standard hourly rate.

Alternate Provision 2: Non-working travel time is compensable as provided in the existing Local Guidelines and Court Guidelines.²

5.1.9. Fees Related to Fee Applications

Reasonable charges for preparing Applications are compensable but, per the Local Guidelines, such fees may not exceed 5% of the total amount of fees and costs requested in the Application. Fees spent defending an Application may be objectionable based on the Supreme Court’s decision in *Baker Botts L.L.P. v. ASARCO*, depending on the circumstances.

² At the October 7, 2019 hearing, Judge Montali took this issue, among others, under submission. Based on Judge Montali’s decision, either Alternate Provision 1 or Alternate Provision 2 will apply. Following the Court’s decision, the parties will file a revised version of the Protocol that includes only the applicable Alternate Provision.

5.1.10. Fees Related to Modifying Time Entries or Invoices, etc.

Individuals responsible for billing may make adjustments and amendments to time records after they are processed for billing but before submitting them as part of an Application in order to address, among other things, privileged or confidential matters or work product. If adjustments reduce or eliminate the time for which compensation is requested, they need not be disclosed unless the Retained Professional chooses to disclose to indicate the aggregate amounts of voluntary write-offs taken prior to the commencement of the Fee Examiner review process.

If adjustments materially or significantly increase an included time entry's description, or the amount of time billed for that entry, the time entry is no longer contemporaneous with the provision of service as required by both the United States Trustee's Guidelines and the Local Guidelines. Accordingly, the Retained Professional must separately and specifically disclose all such changes made.

It is reasonable to request compensation for time spent in making appropriate adjustments to timekeeping records, including reviewing timekeeping records for privilege, confidentiality or work product issues (and in making downward adjustments to timekeeping records). However, the time spent rewording time entries that were improperly phrased originally as well as time spent on checking conflicts to comply with the requirements of Rule 2014(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and not for the above reasons, is considered to be overhead.

5.1.11. Rate Increases

Many firms increase rates at the beginning of the calendar year and, in addition, during the calendar year—whether characterized as “step increases” for associates or as “general” or “across the board rate increases.” Rate increases, no less than the basic hourly rate itself, whether or not discounted for the circumstances here, are subject to the reasonableness standard. While the market rate for professional services in a difficult and complex case like this is always a factor in setting and reviewing rates, it is not the only factor. That is especially true in the extraordinary environment—legal and practical—of these proceedings. The length of these proceedings cannot be predicted or projected, at least at this point, but rate increases proposed by firms here should be given careful consideration by the professionals before they are submitted as part of the monthly or interim fee process.

Each Retained Professional shall disclose any across-the-board rate changes in the first Interim Fee Application or Final Fee Application the Retained Professional files after the applicable across-the-board rate changes. For the avoidance of doubt, a Retained Professional is not required to disclose “step increases” historically awarded by the Retained Professional in the ordinary course to attorneys throughout the Retained Professional firm due to advancing seniority and promotion other than on an aggregate basis as contemplated by Section 3.2.1.

5.2. *Standards for Expenses*

Reimbursement of expenses should reflect reasonable efforts to achieve sensible costs, and not cater to the idiosyncratic preferences of any one Biller.

5.2.1. Distinction Between Reimbursable Expenses and Overhead Expenses

In general, overhead and administrative expenses are not reimbursable, nor are infrastructure improvements, rent, utilities, office equipment, furnishings, insurance, custodial fees, internal storage fees and property taxes.

5.2.2. Travel Expenses

Economy airfare (including “economy plus” or similar seating for transcontinental flights) is normal and reasonable; first class or business class airfare is not. Retained Professionals who choose to fly first class or business class will be reimbursed only for the equivalent (and documented) coach airfare.

Neither the time nor travel expenses associated with traveling to other offices within a Retained Professional’s own firm are reimbursable—except for travel to attend hearings, client meetings, meetings with third parties, meetings with other advisors to the client, or to prepare for any such meetings. Meetings should be conducted telephonically or by video conference wherever possible.

Hotel expenses should be limited to reasonable market rates for the locale. Health or athletic facilities, in-room movies, or other entertainment charges are not reimbursable. In addition, in-room dining or other hotel food and beverage charges are subject to the meal guidelines in this Protocol.

Certain types of expenses are presumptively unreasonable but may be considered reasonable with sufficient explanation. For example, normally mini-bar expenses are presumptively unreasonable unless restaurants are closed when a Biller needs to have a meal.

Hotels in San Francisco are notoriously expensive, and prices may vary widely from day to day, even for the same room at the same hotel. No particular hotel is presumptively reasonable or presumptively unreasonable. Proximity to the client’s offices or the courthouses is an important factor in selecting a hotel for the Retained Professionals. Overall, reasonableness is the standard. In order to minimize disputes over reasonableness, Retained Professionals have agreed not to seek reimbursement of hotel expenses in excess of \$600.00 per night, including taxes, service fees and other charges (with the Retained Professional absorbing any excess costs above \$600.00), and the Fee Examiner agrees to take this agreement into account when assessing the overall reasonableness of hotel expenses.

5.2.3. Meals and Food

For all meals, the Fee Examiner will need the following information: who attended the meal, whether the meal was a working meal, and whether alcohol was purchased. The following guidelines also apply:

- a. Alcohol is not a reasonable expense.
- b. In-office meals must be capped at \$30.00 per person per meal and are reimbursable if:
 - i. The professional attends a necessary lunch-hour business meeting related to these cases; or
 - ii. The professional works on these cases after 8:00 p.m. and has worked more than four hours on these cases during the billing day for which meal reimbursement is sought.
- c. Coffee and snack charges are not reimbursable unless charged in lieu of in-office meals allowable under the above-stated guideline.
- d. All catering orders must be supported by receipts or invoices upon request. Catering invoices (internal and external) must indicate both the number of persons actually attending a business meeting and the amount charged per person.
- e. Out-of-office breakfasts are capped at \$35.00 and dinners at \$75.00 per person per meal, reimbursable in connection with a hearing, client meeting, meeting with a third party, meeting with other advisors to the client or another event. If a professional’s attendance at a hearing, meeting, or other event is ultimately deemed unnecessary, the Fee Examiner will recommend disallowance of both the professional’s fees and associated travel and meal expenses. Out-of-office lunches are not reimbursable.

Regardless of the number of attendees, please provide receipts for any single meal for which the total bill is more than \$200.00 in the aggregate.

5.2.4. Document Production

Distribution of documents electronically is preferred given its cost effectiveness. Internal photocopying and printing are reimbursable at 10 cents per page for black and white and, when color copies are necessary, 45 cents per page. If the Retained Professional used an outside service or vendor for copying, it should provide vendor invoices upon request.

Charges for converting documents to electronic formats, scanning charges, and charges to convert and upload documents are overhead, and not reimbursable. Similarly, word processing, proofreading, secretarial and other support expenses are not reimbursable, nor are overtime charges related to these activities.

5.2.5. Limits on Other Expenses

Certain charges and expenses are presumptively unreasonable. These include:

- a. Telephone charges—including cellular phone fees and subscriptions, text fees, data fees, and roaming charges, other than actual charges for multi-party calls incurred by counsel in connection with the cases.
- b. Subscription, publication or library charges.
- c. Office supplies or presentation materials.
- d. Clothing, dry-cleaning, accessories and travel sundries.
- e. Local travel expenses (i.e., train, bus, subway, mileage, car service, taxi) to or from a professional's home unless a professional has worked at least four hours on these Cases on the day for which the expense is sought and completes that day's work after 8:00 p.m. local time.
- f. Tips or other service charges (including housekeeping, valet, concierge, and bell services) unless they are part of another itemized and documented expense (for example, taxi or car service gratuity included on the receipt), and generally are capped at 20% or lower if custom is lower.

6. Reservations

Often, the worth of a project cannot be determined until it is complete or a decision is made to modify or abandon it.

Accordingly, the Fee Examiner may think that the objectionable part of a Monthly Fee Statement is not greater than the 20% holdback specified in the Initial Order, and thus may reserve all comment or objection until the Interim Fee Application related to that particular month is filed.

Following the Court's disposition of an Interim Fee Application, the Fee Examiner may not interpose a new objection to fees that are the subject of that Interim Fee Application until they are presented in a Final Application if the information supporting the new objection was available to the Fee Examiner prior to the Fee Examiner's initial objection.

Exhibit A - Biographical and Demographic Data on Billers

A template will be provided to each Retained Professional upon approval of this Protocol.

Name
Highest degree
Year awarded
Non-law graduate degree
Year admitted to bar
Home Office
Non-U.S. law degree
Title/Status:
 Paralegal
 Summer associate/intern
 Law graduate, not yet admitted
 Contract attorney
 Associate
 Of Counsel
 Partner
 Retired Partner
 Administration
 Other (describe)
Assigned department/workgroup
Specialization
Certification
Years in bankruptcy department/workgroup